



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6.

In the Senate to-day there was some discussion upon a bill to remit the tax upon insolvent savings banks—that is to overrule the decision of the Comptroller of the Currency in reference to taxes upon deposits issued for commercial purposes in savings banks, but no conclusion was reached, and the discussion upon the silver bill was resumed. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, making a short speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Kernan followed Mr. T. in opposition to the bill and in favor of hard money. In the House of Representatives a number of resolutions were introduced and referred; among them one to prohibit the further issue of the trade dollars inasmuch as they are refused to be taken by Post Masters and National Banks, except at a discount. The resolution was referred. The California contested election case—the case of Wigington against Poehoe—was taken up and considered till adjournment. The vote will probably be reached to-morrow at 2 p. m.

If revolutions never go backward, the experience of this country is that reforms, that is those that relate to politics and civil service, never go forward; that the condition of affairs after reform is frequently worse than it was before, and that those elected to positions as reformers, in many instances, compare unfavorably with those they succeeded. Instances to prove this are not infrequent in the civil service reform under President Hayes, and under the present Congress. However, as friends must be rewarded and enemies punished, rotation in office has to be the rule, and as among the means of securing more rapid rotation none could be more effective than a frequent reform in the civil service, efforts are constantly being made in that direction. That of Mr. Harrison, member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Illinois, is the latest. He has proposed a bill by which commissioners to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate shall make all the appointments in the civil service except ambassadors, ministers, consuls, heads of departments and postmasters. The effect of this bill cannot be beneficial. If the heads of departments cannot be trusted to appoint their subordinates how can the commissioners be? and how could the business of the departments be carried on if those at the head of them had subordinates who were personally disagreeable? The bill, should it pass, will give the President five more appointments—namely the commissioners provided for by it, but it will not improve the civil service.

The Court of Appeals of this State has decided that the statute allowing the homestead exemption to be waived was constitutional, upon the ground that the right to the homestead exemption is a personal privilege which the householder may waive.

Rev. Mr. Rainford, the English Evangelist, now preaching in Richmond, has been invited to Petersburg.

Ex Governor Walker, of Virginia, it is reported, will make California his home after the expiration of his present term in Congress.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the book store of Mr. George E. French, 95 King street, Daniel, the Beloved, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., a biography of the prophet, and a history of the Jews at the time he lived, many incidents of which are seized upon to point the morals of the present age.

Shakespeare's King Henry the Sixth, edited with notes by W. J. Rolfe, A. M., illustrated.

Da Capo, a novel by Miss Thackeray. Shepherds All and Maidens Fair, a novel by Walter Besant and James Rice.

All the above are published by Harper & Brothers, in the excellent style that characterizes the publications of that house, the two former in handsome binding, and the two latter in the convenient form of their half hour series.

Virginia News.—The Shenandoah Herald says: "At a wedding at Star Tannery, on Cedar Creek, while the ceremony was being performed, a shot was fired through one of the windows. The minister, bride and several others were out by pieces of glass. The shot, it is supposed, was fired by some one who had an old grudge against the groom. Fortunately no one was seriously injured."

The Culpeper Times says: "Mr. Peter C. Smith, while leaning over the railing of the piazza in front of his house, last Thursday night, accidentally fell to the ground below, breaking his leg and dislocating his hip. The same paper says a case of small-pox has made its appearance at Culpeper Court House."

Mrs. W. A. Harrison, who lived on the Princess Anne road, just outside of Norfolk, was accidentally burned to death, last Monday. John R. Cain, who was burned in Portsmouth Friday, died yesterday. Miss Susan Reynolds, of Rockbridge county, was accidentally burned to death last Monday.

Mrs. Francis Adams, a venerable lady, well known for her charitable deeds, died in Lynchburg Monday.

Nathaniel Hollingsworth, of Lee county, accidentally shot himself with a load of slugs last week, inflicting a most ghastly wound.

RAPIDAN AND CHARLOTTESVILLE RAILROAD.—Major R. F. Mason, of the Rapidan and Charlottesville railroad—the road that is to supply the missing link in the Midland road between Gordonsville and Charlottesville—was in this city last night. He says the work of constructing the road will be commenced at an early date, not later than the early part of March—and be pushed forward vigorously to completion. It has not yet been definitely determined whether this end of the new road shall be at Orange Court House or Rapidan.

The House Committee on the Judiciary took a vote on the female suffrage amendment to the Constitution yesterday. There was a tie, five for and five against. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who is opposed to the project, being absent.

## Foreign News.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No attempt is made in St. Petersburg to remove the suspicion that the Russian commanders in Roumelia deliberately procrastinated negotiations in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the military situation. On the contrary, in order to clear the Russian Government of the charge which otherwise might attach to it, that the delays occurred if not by its orders at least with its connivance, the mere claim for it of having finally overcome its unwillingness of the army to see the armistice signed, causing it to stop before the very gates of Constantinople. Nothing is yet known about the line of demarcation and the other conditions of the armistice, but according to hints from Berlin, where the intentions and aims of Russia have all along been pretty accurately foreshadowed, far greater stress is laid in St. Petersburg on the military than on the political side of the negotiations just concluded, which seems natural enough, as the military position occupied by Russia during the negotiations for a definite peace cannot but be of considerable influence on her political weight. The fact that considerable reinforcements of Russian troops continue to stream through Bulgaria to Bulgaria; that, besides the operating forces in Bulgaria and Roumelia the army of reserve in Roumelia is being steadily increased, and that the creation of forty-four fresh battalions to be formed into four new divisions, has just been ordered by the Czar, all show the importance attached to the military attitude to be assumed in the coming negotiations during the peace negotiations. The Czar's speech at the review of the troops at St. Petersburg yesterday seems to point in the same direction. From all this it may be taken for granted that regard for the military position of Russia during the coming discussions has not been lost sight of in the terms of the armistice. According to a Berlin telegram to the Pesther Lloyd, the passage of Russians through Constantinople forms part of the stipulations, though this would only be done after the conclusion of peace and for the purpose of embarking part of the army there on the way home.

At the Conference Austria will insist on fixing an exact limit to the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and the Danube fortresses. Each State sends two delegates to the Conference.

The reports of the mobilization of some army corps in South Hungary are untrue. The only basis for the reports is that preparations for an eventual mobilization have been completed.

One of the terms of a definite peace is the cession of a naval station in the Sea of Marmara to Russia.

Turkey has been invited to send representatives to the conference.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says the feeling of uneasiness with regard to the political situation seems to increase. The attitude unexpectedly assumed by Austria is now known to all.

All the Powers have accepted Austria's invitation to hold a conference, except Russia, whose accession may be hourly expected. The Conference assemblies almost immediately.

A Vienna correspondent says: "The conference will probably assemble at the end of February or the beginning of March. Count Andrassy wishes it to assemble on the 20th inst., but this is hardly possible, unless Russia answers immediately. The Powers chiefly interested, except, of course, Russia, intend to insist on the treaty of Paris being taken as the basis of negotiations."

A Vienna dispatch says that a portion of Sultan Pasha's troops still at Kavala has been ordered to embark for Salonica, to act against the Greek forces.

A correspondent at Athens reports that Turkish iron clads and transports have been ordered to convey from 8,000 to 10,000 troops to the Gulf of Volo to oppose the Thessalian insurrection and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the Greek army. The insurrection, however, is gaining ground, and the Greeks are advancing. The Greek Government has resolved not to stop the progress of the troops unless the Great Powers promise to maintain order in the Hellenic provinces and secure the rights of the provinces in the conference.

The Turkish Minister at Athens designates the action of the Greek Government as a declaration of war. He telegraphed to Constantinople for men of war to convey him home, in consequence of which the Turkish fleet, under Hattat Pasha, has arrived. The Greek Government is in consultation of the guaranteeing Powers. A great panic prevails. The Foreign Ministers. A great panic prevails. The Foreign Ministers. A great panic prevails. The Foreign Ministers.

Hobart Pasha is instructed to bombard the Greek ports unless the Greek troops are recalled.

There is a great panic at Athens, and the inhabitants are fleeing.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A special dispatch to the Times from Berlin, says: "Roumelia insists on having the Dobruja without ceding Bessarabia to Russia."

The correspondent of the London Times, at the headquarters of the Czarist telegraphs as follows: "Three hours before the arrival of the news of the armistice a Russian officer with a flag of truce had started for Rustchuk to demand its surrender and if refused to notify all the consuls and other foreigners to leave within twenty-four hours when the place would have been stormed. The conditions of the armistice, as far as they affect this part of Bulgaria, are that the Turks give up Rustchuk and Silistria, withdrawing the garrisons to Shumla and Varna. Seven days are to be allowed for the retirement of the garrisons. On the eighth day we shall march into Rustchuk. The news of peace is hailed with great delight by both officers and men."

(Note.—The Russian occupation of Rustchuk and Silistria was not before understood to be part of the conditions and will be unwelcome news at Vienna according to the London Times' correspondent there.)

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—At the opening of the German Parliament the speech from the throne was read by Herr Camphausen. In the passage relating to foreign affairs the Emperor expresses the hope that a speedy peace will enable principles of the Constantinople conference to be applied and durably established.

The comparatively slight participation of Germany in the Eastern affairs allows the empire to display disinterested cooperation in the arrangements that may be made by the Powers concerning future guarantees against a recurrence of trouble in the East and for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian population, meantime the Emperor's policy attained its object inasmuch as it had essentially contributed to the preservation of peace between the European powers, and the relations of Germany with all the Powers remains, not only peaceful, but altogether friendly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Russia rejects the proposal to hold the conference in Vienna or any other great capital. It considers the tranquillity of a small town in one of the minor States and authority that would be given to the deliberation by the presence of the foreign ministers of the Powers necessary for insuring a quiet and practical result. Moreover Russia believes this would facilitate a speedy disposal by the conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in the interest of a lasting peace and of humanity.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the supplementary vote was continued. Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, declared that the strongest objection to the vote was that it would be misrepresented abroad.

Mr. Alexander Hall, member for the city of Oxford, protested against Eastern Europe being left to Russian ambition under the pretext of religion.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said if the Government, as might seem from the conservative cheers, intended to enter the Conference with the policy indicated by the last speaker, it meant war. If the Government desired a durable peace the basis of their policy at the Conference must be a recognition of the fact that the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire had ceased. He continued: It is not too late for the Government to rival and surpass Russia in the Conference as the champion of oppressed nationalities. The whole complexion of the policy would be changed. He deprecates any support of Austrian interests. If, before the close of the debate the Government would declare a policy of peace which the Liberals could approve, they would have a unanimous vote.

Sir Harding E. Giffard, Solicitor General, said he was astonished at the moderation of the opposition after their violent agitation in the country. He protested against being driven to accept Russia's pretensions that she was the only Power which would act on behalf of oppressed nationalities and enfranchise other States while maintaining a despotism at home. The opposition asked the House to weaken the hands of the Government at a time when every element of mischief existed in Europe and England's influence was trembling in the balance.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday. In the course of discussion in the House of Lords last night Lord Derby stated that he had tolerable confidence that England would not find herself in an isolated position at the conference. He also said the transfer of the island of Crete to Greece would be invalid, unless sanctioned by the Powers. Great excitement existed in Crete, but so far there had been no violence.

Lord Derby, replying to a denunciation of Greek residents yesterday, said he much regretted the invasion of Thessaly, but he knew it had been forced on the Greek Government by the demands of the people. He stated that he could not exempt the power of Great Britain to prevent the bombardment of the Greek seaboard, as he would thereby be supporting the invasion of Turkey. If, however, the war was not carried on in accordance with modern civilization, England and the other Powers would have to interfere. His sympathies had always been with the Greek race. He then read the deputation a despatch dated July 6, 1877, declaring that England always looked to the welfare of Greece. Lord Derby further said he would endeavor to obtain guarantees for the good government of Turkey's Hellenic provinces, and would endeavor at the conference to prevent the predominance of the Slavonians in the Balkans. He said the Greek army was withdrawn, arrangements for the benefit of the Hellenic provinces would be facilitated. He said: "I hear the Greek Government is considering the propriety of coming to an arrangement for withdrawing the troops from beyond the frontier, and we shall do all we can to arrange this in a fair way of settlement." Lord Derby also stated that his information was that the Turkish fleet was expected off the Piræus yesterday.

Mr. Jas. Lowther, member of Parliament for the city of York, has accepted the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, made vacant by the appointment of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the Colonial Secretaryship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Glasgow Presbytery of the Established Church of Scotland has notified the Pope that an interdict will be demanded against the proposed hierarchy of Scotland from the Supreme Civil Court, and the laws will be rigidly enforced against it.

A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has been formed to promote a commercial treaty between France and the United States. M. Leon Chateaux is to be dispatched to the United States with an address showing the benefits of an increased commercial intercourse, and to convene a Franco-American Congress to be held in Paris during the Exhibition. A memorandum was presented showing that the progress of industry in the United States had expelled Great Britain to seek a larger outlet for her goods in France.

While M. Trepoiff, Prefect of St. Petersburg, was giving the usual audience for the reception of petitions, yesterday, a woman fired upon him twice with a revolver. The Prefect was dangerously wounded by one of the shots. The danger was not extracted. The Emperor and Empress were informed. The woman, who was immediately arrested, preserves complete silence in regard to her motives.

A Rome dispatch says: "The Congregation of Cardinals has decided it to be injudicious to form a resolution relative to the place of meeting of the Concave, in view of constantly changing circumstances. To Cardinal Simoni's protest against the accession of King Humbert all the Powers have replied that they could not accept the protest, as they were friendly to Humbert."

Advices from Mexico report that the attempt at revolution in Tamaulipas has been suppressed. The friends of ex President Lerdo intend to run him for President at the next election. There is an active railroad speculation going forward, and the capitalists are investing in shares. A contract has been closed with a Spanish line of steamers to fly between Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, Havana and Liverpool.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The German Parliament will be opened to-day by the Vice President of the Council of Ministers.

THE EFFECT OF THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The South, as a Southern man to day remarked, is not in debt, but having great undeveloped resources, wants to borrow in order to develop them. It wants to borrow at a fair rate of interest, and it needs large sums, and its interest is to maintain at least its own credit. Every Southern vote for silver is an obstacle in the way of the South borrowing either in the East or in Europe, and it is noticeable that one hears no more of the plan some time ago talked of to determine on loaning to the South of Europe on the adjustment of Congress, to represent the natural wealth of the Southern States and to seek for capital to be invested in Southern enterprises. It is understood, even by the most zealous silver men, that it would be useless to apply for loans of money in Europe if the silver bill becomes a law, or to ask loans, if even the bill fails, for any community which has persuaded its representatives and Senators to vote for silver.

CLAIM OF THE COLUMBIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The bill introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday provides that the claim of the Columbia Turnpike Company for compensation for the use of their road by the military forces during the late war be referred to the Court of Claims, to determine the compensation to which the company is entitled.

DEATH OF COL. MACRAE.—Colonel Nathaniel C. Macrae died at his residence in Cincinnati yesterday in his seventy-second year. He was born in Prince William county, Va., graduated at West Point in 1826 and was placed on the retired list at the breaking out of the war, at which time he held the full rank of major and a brevet of colonel.

All should recollect that with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon follows. A rough or cold quickly undermines the health, and should be checked by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

From Washington.  
[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.  
SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, during the morning hour, the usual number of memorials, remonstrating against any change in the tariff; against the traffic in liquor; in favor of and against minting silver; and in favor of government aid to our foreign commerce, especially to the South American ports were introduced.

A number of bills of a private character were reported from committees.

The bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, after which

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, took the floor and spoke in favor of the Bland silver bill.

Mr. Kernan followed Mr. Thurman in opposition to the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was referred, granting the privileges of the floor to the District of Columbia Commissioners.

A resolution was referred, setting forth that the funds appropriated for educational purposes in the Indian territory, has been diverted from its legitimate purposes; that too much money is spent for the maintenance of delegates at Washington, and calling for an investigation.

A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the further coinage of the trade dollar, inasmuch as they are refused to be taken by postmasters and national banks except at a discount.

After some discussion the resolution was referred.

A resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to invite an international monetary commission to consider the establishment of a uniform value of gold and silver, was referred.

A bill to make the Agricultural Department an executive department was referred.

A resolution was adopted for an investigation into the cause of the loss of the Metropolis and the condition of the life saving service.

Mr. Butterfield got the use of a woman's right's meeting, but objection was made.

A bill to refund certain tonnage duties was debated for some time and finally rejected.

The California election case, Wigington vs. Poehoe, was then taken up and discussed till adjournment.

THE DOORKEEPER.

The investigation of charges against Col. Polk, Doorkeeper of the House, was continued to-day when the evidence taken was of rather a damaging character, a letter from Polk being produced, in which he quotes from Polk and gives assurances that his friends, even though they came from Patagonia, should be taken care of, after which the remaining offices would be distributed among the democratic Congressmen. It is surmised by the astute that Polk will go the way of Fitzhugh, and that letter writing will be the cause of his fall.

NOTES.

Notwithstanding the absence of outsiders from the floor of the House, the confusion is so great that it is very difficult to hear what is going on, and members are constantly rising and calling for order on the floor.

Mr. Thurman's speech on the Silver bill to-day was a plain, unvarnished statement; an array of facts and figures, and no attempt at oratory. As he got in his opening remarks, he wanted to get in the "business of the bill."

There was no unusual crowd in the galleries, and but comparatively few on the floor other than those entitled to its privileges.

The attendance upon the sitting of the House to-day was unusually small. At one time there was but one member of the Virginia delegation visible on the floor.

Gen. B. F. Butler, the champion of woman's rights, tried to-day to get possession of the hall of the house this evening for a Mrs. Hooker, who wants to make a speech on the rights of the down-trodden females, but some gallant member knocked all the lot in the fire by objecting.

The charge having been made that one of the applicants for the Postmastership of Alexandria was too old for the position, that gentleman to-day proposed to the Postmaster General, that if he would not best the present incumbent in a foot race of one hundred yards, he would abandon the contest. The Postmaster General holds the proposition under advisement.

News of the Day.

In the Maryland Senate, yesterday, a bill to pay Dr. C. W. Chace's salary as secretary of the State Board of Health was considered. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was warmly debated, but rejected by a vote of yeas 4, nays 18. Among those who spoke was Mr. Peter, who said he would vote for the bill because the law required it, but he would afterward vote cheerfully to put Dr. Chace out of office. He intended to start an investigation. Mr. Peter, however, was one of the few members who did not endorse the action of Dr. Chace in his late report on the Maryland work houses.

Christian Ohlandt, who was charged in New York with a criminal assault on Mrs. Adeline W. Oakman, of Boston, pleaded guilty yesterday to the assault and battery, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Judge Gildersleeve, in passing sentence, spoke of the complainant as being greatly in fault.

The sheriff of Lee county, Miss., has been ascertained to be a defaulter to the extent of \$40,000, and has been heard from at Poughkeepsie, New York. It is stated as a fact that Lee county has not had a sheriff during the past seven years who has not proved a defaulter.

In the trial of Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana Purchase Guard, at New Orleans, yesterday, the argument was closed. General Anderson was to go to the jury to-day. Littlefield has arrived in New Orleans. He will be used as the main witness against Wells, who will be tried, it is said, in March. Wells is still in jail.

A negro abused the jail keeper at Memphis for refusing to admit him to see a prisoner. The keeper drew a revolver and fired, but missing the negro the ball killed the keeper of a grocery two hundred yards distant.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland Coal Company, in New York, yesterday, the old officers were re-elected. The meeting voted to subscribe for ten thousand dollars repair bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at par.

The proprietor of the Morton House, in Washington, the place where excellent meals were served for 25 cents, has run away, leaving his debts unpaid. The house where meals are served for a penny still survives.

Dr. W. E. Smith, a prominent physician of Berkeley county, West Virginia, committed suicide at his residence, near Gerards town, last Monday.

A beautiful young lady, of Washington, died last night in that city from the effects of an abortion produced upon her by a doctor who has since fled from that city.

A young lady, named Sarah Wilson, of Staten Island, died while sitting in a dentist's chair last Monday and while she was under the influence of chloroform.

The New York Senate has agreed to the Assembly resolution placing flour, bleached ashes and petroleum on the free list of the canal toll sheet.

In the House of Delegates of New Jersey, a resolution has been adopted authorizing the Committee on Corporations to make an investigation into the alleged coal combination.

The impeachment case of Police Justice Duffey was concluded in New Jersey to-day. The Court unanimously acquitted him.

The Governor General of Canada returned from Washington this morning accompanied by a son of President Hayes.

## Legislative.

To the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed to incorporate the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio Railroad.

Among the bills reported were the following: To incorporate the Rappahannock Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to amend the act to incorporate the Petersburg and North Carolina Railroad Company; to provide for repairing the Rappahannock canal with convict labor.

The following were reported with the recommendation that they do not pass: To amend the Code in regard to suits for divorce; to amend the Code in relation to fees of commissioners in chancery; to amend an act to provide a general index to deeds, wills, and fiduciary accounts in counties or corporations that have not been supplied.

Mr. Daniel offered the following, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Whereas it is essential to the existence of the government of the State that its expenses should be paid; whereas it is essential to the preservation of the public faith that the State should redeem its pledges by paying interest on the public debt; whereas it is the requirement of the constitution that one-fifth of the taxes on real and personal estate shall be applied to the public schools, and we deem it the dictate of true policy to support and maintain them; and whereas these objects cannot be accomplished by the present rate of taxation on real and personal property, and we consider that it would be unjust to educate the children of the State at the expense of its creditors, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That in order to provide a fund to support the public schools without trenching on the necessities of the Government and its obligations, the Committee of Finance be instructed to report a bill increasing the rate of taxation one mill on the dollar, the fund derived therefrom to go exclusively to the public schools.

The consideration of the debt question was then resumed, and an amendment proposing to pay 6 instead of 3 or 4 per cent., was defeated by a vote of 5 to 29.

In the House of Delegates, among the bills, memorials, &c., presented and referred were the following: A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union; a bill to provide for the election of two commissioners of the revenue for Loudoun county; a memorial of certain citizens of Frederick county in regard to the election of county officers; a bill declaring the county of Spotsylvania a district for all the purposes of county organization, and a bill to increase the number of commissioners of the revenue in Frederick county to four.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the vote be taken on the reading (Mr. Barbour's) bill at 3 o'clock p. m., the 9th day of February, if not taken sooner, and that all speeches made hereafter shall be limited to one hour, except the speech closing the debate.

The House bill, reported from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to reduce the salary of the Vaccine Agent from \$720 to \$600, was passed.

Several local bills were passed, after which, Mr. Coghill took the floor and continued his argument in opposition to the Barbour tax bill, the debate on which was continued during the rest of the day, and also at the night session.

The Judicial Circuits.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature, appointed to report plans for re-arranging the judicial circuits of the State, have reported the following plan, and recommended its adoption. The report provides for fourteen circuits, arranged as follows, and to go into effect Dec. 31, 1878:—

First Circuit.—The counties of Accomac and Northampton shall constitute the first circuit.

Second Circuit.—Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Surry, Sussex, and Greensville, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Third Circuit.—Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Nottoway, Powhatan, Amelia, Cumberland, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg.

Fourth Circuit.—Halifax, Pittsylvania, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Patrick, Henry and Franklin, and city of Danville.

Fifth Circuit.—Bedford, Campbell, Buckingham, Appomattox, Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle and Loudoun.

Sixth Circuit.—Montgomery, Floyd, Craig, Giles, Pulaski, Bland, Carroll, Whyte and Grayson.

Seventh Circuit.—Swath, Tazewell, Washington, Russell, Wise, Buchanan, Scott and Lee.

Eighth Circuit.—Chesapeake, Henric, and Richmond city.

Ninth Circuit.—Goodland, Fauquier, Loudoun, Hanover, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaster, and the city of Fredericksburg.

Tenth Circuit.—King William, King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex, Matthews, Gloucester, Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, New Kent, Charles City, James City, and the city of Williamsburg.

Eleventh Circuit.—Loudoun, Alexandria, Fairfax, Prince William, Raqueter, Culpeper, Orange, and city of Alexandria.

Twelfth Circuit.—Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Rappahannock, Madison, and Greene.

Thirteenth Circuit.—Rockingham, Page and Shenandoah.

Fourteenth Circuit.—Rockbridge, Augusta, Bath, Highland, Allegany, Botetourt and Kanawha.

MR. CONKLING ON THE SILVER BILL.—In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Conkling read a letter addressed to one of the machine petitions favoring the remonetization of silver. He said that the petitions for remonetization were the product of organized efforts, and were of the same general style as those presented from all parts of the country some time ago in reference to the abolition of the franking privilege. The letter, which he read was signed by sixty residents of Montgomery, Orange county, in lieu of the printed remonetization petition presented. The petitioners say that as laboring men they don't want a metal worth \$14.40 for every \$16 that they earn; with gold at 12 premium a year before the time set for resumption, the talk of ruin and general impoverishment to follow the resumption of specie payments is blatant nonsense. Petitioners say that the talk of benefits to follow the introduction of debased money might do for some persons previously hipped at in the letter as either knaves or fools, but it will not be swallowed by the honest yeomanry of New York State.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.—The Potomac fruit growers celebrated their anniversary by a "city picnic" and social meeting, in Washington, yesterday, at which the officers were installed. President Gillingham delivered his inaugural speech, and addresses on installation into office were delivered by Secretary Sooders, Treasurer Pearson and other officers. A handsome banquet, in which the fruits of the neighborhood were freely represented, was spread. Addresses were delivered by Col. S. S. Bradford, of the Piedmont Agricultural Society, Prof. Brainger and others, and Miss Lincoln, of Uniontown, read an original poem. Capt. H. P. Troth, of the steamer Mary Washington, made a few remarks in response to complimentary allusions. Among the new members elected was Frederick Douglass.

## Threatened with a Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—Recent heavy rains have raised the water in the Sacramento river to about twenty-five feet above low water mark. This morning a levee broke about a mile and a half below Sacramento city, and the water at once began spreading over the low country, extending to the base of the K Street levee, which protects the city on the south. A large force of men were at once employed to fill up the openings in the K Street levee where streets pass through, and the city is now encircled secure. The only danger is from back water. Some water has made its way through the culvert near Sixth street, but will do no damage worth mentioning. Below Sacramento considerable damage and inconvenience may have been suffered, but details are not yet at hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The latest advices from Sacramento are to the effect that no danger whatever from the break in the levee is to be apprehended within the limits of the city. The outlying portion of the city south of the K Street levee is flooded, the water standing in some houses to a depth of two feet, but the neighborhood near Sixth street, and the overflow will not